

THE BANNER.  
Bowling-Green, Mar. 29, 1845.

TEXAS.

It will be seen from the extracts which we publish to day, that there is a growing disposition manifesting itself among the people of Texas to reject the terms of annexation which we offer them. While we deeply regret this state of affairs, we cannot blame them for receiving now with coldness and apathy, the overtures which should of right have been made long before. From a state of almost colonial vassalage, the republic of Texas, like the fabulous tale of Manerva, sprung into an independent sovereignty, although the result of her struggle for independence was looked to with intense interest by a large majority of the people of this country, yet, even then, there was a faction among us (which has continued to increase) who look upon her ultimate triumph with any thing but good will, and even after her success was announced by the capture of the tyrant who had so long lorded it over them. Strenuous opposition was made in the Legislative branch of the Government to prevent the acknowledgment of her independence; subsequently she applied to be admitted as a State into the Union, which was rejected with every appearance of contempt, recoiling from this refusal, keenly sensible of the wrong which had been done her, with that lofty bearing so well becoming the nation which it claims as its "father land," she threw herself upon her own resources, and determined to tread alone the "path to glory."

In the spring of 1844 the democratic party made another effort to consummate this cherished scheme. Again this proposition so advantageous to us in every point in which it can be viewed, was rejected—the will of the people was thwarted—the wave of popular indignation ran mountain high, and last in crested foam around the head of the disloyal and faithless public servants; and many who then stood prominently high in the affections of the Democracy, have sunk beneath the troubled waters to be heard of no more upon the political chess-board. The cry of "immediate annexation" was echoed from State to State—the representatives of the people have heard that call—the long expected measure has been consummated, as far at least, as we are concerned, and now the only question is, will the other contracting party accede to the proposition made. We have not been alone in the opinion that this was altogether a one sided bargain, that we had all to gain and nothing to lose, but we find the following in the Reporter, which we give at length:

"It is evident from the last news received from Texas, that since the rejection of the annexation treaty, there has been an increasing disinclination in that country to enter our confederacy. We have frequently said that we considered the measure nearly one-sided; that the advantages to be derived from annexation would accrue mainly to the United States. In a pecuniary point of view, Texas will be benefited by remaining independent, and accepting the commercial overtures of G. Britain. The importance of her cotton lands, under such commercial regulations, will be increased, and their value enhanced with great rapidity. The British manufacturer will thus procure the raw material from Texas at a nominal duty, and have it in his power to sell his fabrics at a much cheaper rate than at present. In the mean time, the planting and manufacturing interest in the United States will feel heavily the fatal error which was committed in suffering the 'golden moment' to pass unimproved.

We have conversed within a few months with several intelligent Texans, and are aware that many of the citizens of that Republic are looking forward to a glorious destiny, under an independent flag and free trade with the principal European powers. There is said to be no little dissatisfaction in New Mexico against the Central Government, and that it is possible that that province will join the Texan Confederacy before the expiration of many years, and California be overrun and conquered. Indeed, the more adventurous spirits in Texas are indulging in the vision of a no very distant future when the lone star will cover with its protecting influence the greater portion of Mexico, forming a Republic adjoining ours, with a territory stretching from the Gulf to the Pacific and embracing some of the best cotton, grain, growing and sugar lands, as well as most valuable mines on the globe! How far such visions may have pro-

duced a change in Texas opinions during the past year cannot be imagined. But certainly in the premises it is clear, we must secure the measure of annexation as speedily as possible, and not hesitate, if necessary, to offer the most liberal terms. The new administration, we are confident, will press this subject to a conclusion as vigorously as possible, and leave no honorable means untried to secure its speedy consummation."

These foreigners appear determined to rule the country, and they are bent on destroying all these constitutional barriers and safe guards that protect the rights of Americans against foreign influence.—Era.

It will be recalled that a desperate effort was made in the Convention recently held in Louisiana, to amend the State Constitution, so to alter the State law as to debar foreigners from the office of Governor. It met with the fate which all such measures should rejection—and in alluding to the recent manifestations of joy by the naturalized citizens of Louisiana over the defeat of this infamous measure, the Era makes use of the language above quoted.—"Strange, passing strange," according to the Era, that any body of men should rejoice in being secured in those rights inherent in all, and a demonstration on their part of their feelings over such a triumph, is denominated by the Era a "determination to rule the country."—The usual clear vision and strong judgment of the Editor is belied and clouded by the mist of prejudice which has filled his mind.

For ourselves, we see no determination to rule the country any further than a simple right guaranteed to them of eligibility to the office of Chief Executive of the State, and so far from any wish on their part to destroy those constitutional barriers and safeguards that protect the rights of American citizens we can see only an effort to stand by and protect manfully all the barriers which the wisdom of our fathers have thrown around the office as well as foreign citizen. The Era seems to set out upon the hypothesis that the interest of foreign and native citizens are perfectly identical, and as one advances and flourishes the other must as a natural consequence decrease, such in our opinion is not the case. From heaven we have inherited a domain of almost boundless extent, and inexhaustible resources; our fathers have bequeathed us a priceless patrimony in the form of Government the most perfect yet devised by man, and surely that policy which is devised all but our selves of the enjoyment of these blessings, must be cold and selfish. Our Government is strong enough to protect all let them come from the four corners of the globe, our country is sufficiently broad and fertile to hold and sustain and support as many of the oppressed from other lands as may desire to seek protection among us. None can deny that the influx of emigration among us is productive of some inconceivable but certainly to prohibit it would be an act of gross injustice to them and the parent of a thousand evils to us. We shall refer to this subject again.

The National Register (Texas official paper) has some long articles on the subject of annexation, and particularly in reference to the joint resolution plan of Mr. Milton Brown, which appears to be regarded with special and strongly marked disfavor by the government organ.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The elections in this State have just terminated, and sufficient returns have been already received to announce as certain the triumph of the whole Democratic ticket. John P. Ha's the recent member of Congress, who voted against the Texas resolutions, has been defeated by an overwhelming majority. The Democracy of the Granite State are as true as steel.

We note among the nominations of the President and confirmations of the Senate, the following:

- Alexander H. Everett, of Massachusetts, Commissioner to China.
- William H. Polk, of Tenn., Charge d'Affairs to Sardinia.
- J. G. Jewett, of Maine, Charge d'Affairs to Peru.
- Gen. Simon Cameron, Dem., has been elected United States Senator, from Pennsylvania, in the place of Jas. Buchanan, over George W. Woodward, also Dem.
- The accomplished lawyer and statesman, B. F. Butler, has been confirmed by the Senate as Attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

LEGISLATIVE.

From Jefferson we learn, as is usual in the case about the close of the session, business is being disposed of with great rapidity.

Mr. Richmond, from the select committee to whom was referred the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, reported it back so amended as to authorize the issue of the copies only in cases of fraud or trespass—the facts to be found by competent testimony before a jury, and the prosecutors or plaintiff in the case is required to give security for damages on a false arrest and imprisonment. The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to provide a "jury fund" for St. Louis county, requiring all fees of certain officers over such an amount was then taken up.

Mr. Stringfellow then offered to amend so as to apply the provisions of the bill to constables and justices of the peace, and his amendment was adopted and the bill passed. All fees received over the following sums by the officers named, are to go into the "Jury Fund."

Sheriff's	\$6,000
Clerks each	3,000
Marshal	2,500
Law Com.	1,000
Constables each	1,500
Justices each	800

A bill providing for a Public Printer was passed, also one allowing Registers and Receivers of the State Land offices a salary of \$800 per annum, was passed.

In the Senate—June's bill abolishing special pleading has been indefinitely postponed, which means, we hope, until the millennium.

The House bill to distribute the proceeds of the 500,000 acres of land, was, after much opposition and many efforts to amend so as to appropriate a portion of the money to objects of internal improvement, passed without amendment by yeas 22, nays 7.

In the House—The Senate bill to divide the sessions of the Supreme Court, was indefinitely postponed.

In the Senate—The nomination of Judge, P. H. McBride as Judge of the Supreme Court in the place of Judge Bumpkin, was almost unanimously confirmed—only one Senator voting against it.

SHAWNEETOWN BANK.

The directors of this institution have determined to accept the provisions of the act of the Legislature. This places the property of the Bank real and personal, in the hands of the assignees, who are to wind up its affairs in four years.

AN EDITOR FINED.

The Editor of the License Repeater, in St. Louis, was fined fifty dollars a few days since, for a violation of the License law.

ST. GEORGE RANDOLPH.

Who has lately come in for two fifths of \$125,000 by the will of his uncle John Randolph, of Roanoke, is it said upwards of fifty years of age—is deaf and dumb, and is now an inmate of an Asylum near Baltimore.

SUPERCEDED.

The Louisville Journal thus speaks of Mr. Choate, of Mass:—  
"He makes better speeches than Mr. Webster, and we think him better entitled to the confidence of his party."

French Bank at Lexington.—The following officers of this Bank have been elected by the Legislature. Two directors are to be chosen by the private stockholders:

Lewis Green of Lafayette, President; For Directors, Wm. Liorick and John McFaddin of Lexington; Cornelius Day of Jackson, James M. Fulkerson of Johnson; Richard Tunis of Ray, and George P. Post of Weston.

We return our thanks to the Hon. J. B. Bowlin, for public documents.

The nomination of Geo. Bancroft as Secretary of the Navy, has been confirmed.

Gen. Armstrong, of Tennessee, has been appointed Consul to Liverpool.

The Missouri River packet "Nodaway" was sunk a few days since at Smith's landing.

From the last accounts, the Mississippi river was falling slowly.

Captain Patridge, formerly professor at the West Point Military Academy, has been lecturing in St. Louis for some time, to full houses, upon various topics connected with military tactics.

The New Orleans Tropic copies the following significant extract from the National Register, in the Civilian. It frequently relates to the abolition by England of the duty on raw cotton, which is now agitated with so much energy by the English manufacturers:

"The removal of this duty on cotton, will enable the British government to throw vast commercial advantages into the hands of the merchants and planters of Texas. We have every reason to believe that if we succeed to remain independent, this duty will be removed from all Tex cotton introduced into English ports, while it will be retained upon that produced in the United States. Under this discrimination in our favor, may be also introduced sugar and tobacco. In this way our rivalry with the United States, will be almost instantly established. These great advantages could not fail to attract hither the planting capital of the southern States, for under such an arrangement as they would gain by the change an increase of profits of not less than 40 per cent. per annum."

The Civilian of the 8th has the following paragraph in relation to the export trade in provisions, etc.

"We still look, with great confidence, for the period when a highly important and lucrative trade will be done in the exportation of many articles from Texas, which have not hitherto come into the account of the foreign trade of this country. With in the last year important advances have been made, and there is a good prospect that they will continue until the many important but dormant resources, which are capable of making Texas the most prosperous country on the globe, are developed."

The same paper, referring to the fact that the trade between Galveston and Havana is beginning to attract attention, and the prospect that it will ultimately become of great importance, publishes a list of the rates and charges for a commission, on purchases, sales, etc., in Havana.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

We learn from a note of the Anglo-American Advertiser, that the U. S. mail steamer *Siren*, on her voyage from Charleston, on the night of the 17th ult., burst her boilers, making a complete wreck of the boat and destroying the lives of ten of its crew. Capt. Sharpless, the master of the vessel, was thrown from the boiler deck into the sea, but on falling into the water he swam out unharmed. Fortunately the passengers had retired to their berths, and were not exposed to the force of the explosion.—[N. O. Bulletin of the 5th.]

MISTEROUS.

Some five weeks since Mr. R. L. Cordell, brother and one of the firm of E. B. Cordell & Co., left this place for Sabine county, for the purpose of purchasing some land, adjoining a town which he owns in that county. Some of the friends of Mr. Cordell, fearing that there might be some danger in his leaving so long, went on pursuit, and have, we understand, visited the place, where Mr. Cordell is ended going, but could hear nothing of him. A letter, dated at Bonaville on Tuesday last, from Harvey Cordell to his brother in this place, stated that nothing whatever could be ascertained of the fate of his brother since he left Bonaville.—He was accompanied about a mile from Bonaville by a friend. This is the last account which can be heard of him. Mr. Cordell had a considerable amount of money with him.

DR. WELBORN'S DISTRICT BILL.

The correspondent of the Glasgow Post, in announcing the passage of this bill, says: "In offering a substitute to this bill, the Whigs, through their member from Randolph, have shown their hands. One of the districts in his bill commences with Cooper, and I think includes S. Lincoln, the State to the Mississippi river, just below St. Louis, and thence down that river to Arkansas, making it between 60 and 100 miles longer than any district in the bill that has passed. Let not Whigs hereafter talk about getting rounding—if they do, let them go to St. Louis, and examine the zigzag wards laid off by a Whig caucus, for the purpose of securing the Whig ascendancy in the city. Let them pick the most out of their own eye, before they talk about their neighbors."

It is estimated, that it will take upwards of \$500,000 from this country to pay the interest due by Peruvian on her public debt to English bond-holders.—[Ib.]

COMMERCE, DEBT AND RESOURCES OF TEXAS.

Hunt's Magazine, for March, contains an article under the above caption, from which we derive the following facts:

Public Debt of Texas.

Forced act of 1837,	\$1,085,000
do do 1840,	1,040,000
Bonds pledged,	670,000
Issued for Navy,	992,000
Bonds at 8 per cent,	132,000
Treasury Notes,	2,250,000
Land receipts,	1,500,000
Floating debt,	500,000

Making a total of \$8,169,000. This is supposed to be very near the actual amount of liabilities of Texas.—General Hamilton, a few days since, visited Europe for the purpose of obtaining a loan on pledge of Texas land, but was unsuccessful. According to a Congressional report of 1839, the quantity of Government land was as follows:

Acres.	
Extent of the Texan Republic,	203,420,000
Granted by Mexico, and confirmed by Texas, 53,311,267	
Texan grants since her independence,	5,597,356
Military bounty lands,	4,393,074
Land subject to sales,	1,500,000
	—64,801,797

Unappropriated balance—acres, 135,618,203

The imports of Cotton into the United States from Texas in 1843 was 7,592,107 pounds. The exports to Texas in the same year were \$142,753. Our exports of 1840 to Texas amounted to \$1,607,692, consisting mostly of clothing, furniture, lumber and dry goods. According to the annual report of the Texas Treasury Department for the year ending July 31st, 1844, 130 vessels were entered from foreign ports, or with cargoes subject to duty. The amount of merchandise reported was \$686,593.03, producing a net revenue to the Government of \$177,861.55.

MODERN ASTRONOMY.

"Come, Newton! it is a long time since we have conversed together upon scientific topics. Suppose you answer a few questions in astronomy?"  
"Well, sir, fire away."  
"How many revolutions does the earth make in passing round the sun?"  
"Sometimes more and sometimes less; but the greatest revolution it ever made was the revolution in Rhode Island."

"What is supposed to cause the 'dances of Mars'?"  
"Sweeping it and living high."

"Which are the most eccentric of the heavenly bodies?"  
"The B-vary gals—some say the seven stars, because they are all."

"How can we ascertain the distance from the earth to the sun?"  
"Guess how far one quarter of the way is, and multiply that by 4."

"Who discovered Herschel's Satellites?"  
"The Duke of Richmond, in Patina's sixteenth cellar, 2000 years B. B. (Before Christ)."—[Ib.]

"What is the moon's diameter in miles—in parallax—how does her equatorial parallax vary—and is she longer in performing her orbit when the earth is in its perihelion or aphelion?"  
"I can't hardly wot all that—but I think it did though."

COMPLEMENTARY.

Referring to the present Post Master General, the N. York Morning News says:

"His opposition to extravagance, and all private abuses that were not clearly just, has been the distinguishing feature of his course in Congress. The same principle of action will lead him to such economy as will reduce the expenses of his department below its receipts, and thereby secure the permanency of the law. 'We will only add, that there is no member of the Cabinet whose selection is more pleasing to the Democracy than Mr. Johnson.'"

A short time since, some gentlemen were enjoying the diversion of coursing—and having lost sight of the hare, one of the party rode up to a boy, when the following dialogue ensued: Boy have you seen a hare running this way? What do you mean, a little brown thing? Yes.—Had it long ears? Yes. A little white under the belly? Yes. Had it a short tail? Yes. And long legs? Yes. Was it running as fast as it could? Yes it was. Boy (after a pause) No; I have not seen it.

There is a young lady in Lynn, so conscientious to bondage in her shape, that she will not even bind shoes.

THE SEA'S ANTHEM.

It was the sublime intention of Nicholas Ferrar that a perpetual chant or solemn service of music should be established at Little Gidding, to be sustained by generation after generation, and continued to the end of time, without the interruption of a moment. He wished that, whatever might be the condition of men or the character of the times, the voice of praise might ever be ascending; that it should raise amid the roar of contest; that the ancestor and his descendant might unite in the same song of thanksgiving, and century by an all-embracing stream of worship. What the saint designed, the sea performs. There are times perhaps in which from human lips throughout the broad extent of the earth, no sound of prayer or praise is heard; but the listening seraph, who looks out from the windows of heaven, hears the organ of the waters peal everlastingly.—Stanley.

WOMAN.

Female loveliness cannot be clothed in a more imposing garb than that of knowledge. A female thus arrayed, in one of the most interesting objects of creation. Every eye rests upon her with pleasure. The learned and wise of the opposite sex delight in her society, and affix to her character respect and veneration.—Ignorance and folly stand reproved in her presence, and vice in her bold career, shrinks a bashed in her gaze. She moves the joy, the pride, the delight of the domestic circle. She excites the praise, the admiration of the world.

DEATH IN A DUEL.

An affair of honor, so called, recently occurred at Agassus, Ga. between Mr. John Parlow, of Abbeville District, and Mr. Burton, of Lawrence District, S. C. The parties fought with muskets at ten paces, and Mr. Burton was killed.

SCRUPULOUS POLITENESS.

As the Rev. Mr. M—— was one day walking out, he passed two little lads, one of whom made a very manly bow. As he turned his back upon them he heard the following very amusing conversation:

"Why, John didn't you know that man was Parson M—— our Minister?"  
"Yes, of course I did!"  
"Well then, why did you not make a bow to him?"  
"Why? My mother don't belong to his meeting!"

CONNECTICUT.

The Liberty party in this State have put in nomination a full ticket for State officers, voted for at large. They have nominated candidates for Congress and the State Senate in several of the districts, and it is probable they will have a full list of candidates for Congress, State Senate, House of Representatives and sheriffs. The Christian Freeman talks of giving 4,000 Liberty votes this spring.

A KENTUCKY WOMAN.

Miss Browning, who is exhibiting in Louisville as a specimen of Kentucky growth, overtops her Irishship, the Scotch giantess, now in this city. The papers of Louisville represent her to be seven feet high, as weighing nearly three hundred pounds, and well proportioned.

A GOOD LAW.

They have a law, in Switzerland indemnifying those who are acquitted of crimes for which they have been indicted. A married couple, accused at Bern of being incendiaries, received lately 299 francs for 73 days imprisonment.

I look with scorn upon the selfish greatness of this world, and with pity on the most gifted and prosperous in the struggle for office and power; but I look with reverence on the obscurest man who suffers for the right, who is true to a good but persecuted cause.—Channing.

"If you can't stand before the truth, you must fall," as the man said when he knocked his wife down with the bible.

VIRGINIA.

Geo. W. Hopkins has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Abingdon district, known as Little Tennessee. He will be opposed by John B. George, also a Democrat.

A STRIPPED PIG IN A NEW LIGHT.—In Newmarket, N. H. so it is stated, they have a rum shop where to evade the law, they charge three cents for trying on an old hat, and then give a glass of liquor free.

A citizen of Boston has made a donation of \$50,000 to the Athenaeum for the increase of its library.